The Chorister.

Snow on the high-pitched minster roof and spire,
snow on the boughs of the leafless linden
trees;
Suow on the silent species and squares that
freeze
Under night's wing down-dropping nigh and
nigher.
Inside the church, without he shadowy choir,
Dim burns the lamps like lights on vaporous
sons: Drowned are the va.a.s of droned litanies; Blurred as in dreams the voice of priest at Cold hath numbed some to slumber here! One swift soprame, soaring like a lark, Startles the stillness; throbs that soul

Beats around aich and isle, floods ceheing With exquient aspiration; higher and high-Yearns in saarp anguish of untold desire. -John Addington Symonds.

Leaders.

They did. Wherever towered that chick ain dear,
for victory there was no other need.
The foe's proud front was broken had a reed
And he was scattered in a galo of fear.
So, like that Arthur of romantic Spain,
Though dead, the lofty ones of all the
Still lead us o'er the world's vast battle-plain,
Upon the faithful steeds of history's pinges;
And, by their presence, rally and sustain,
Whilst the great war 'twixt-Truth pud Espor

-Franklin E Dustin, in The Currer

THE BARTHOLDI STATU Fair France's Great Statue-Its Histor

Other Statues.

THE STATUE'S HISTORY. The history of the great undertake which will give New York Harbor largest statue in the world begins in were taken in the matter by a bodd distinguished Frenchmen, enthusis lovers of liberty, whom its origin and creator then interested in his ble conception. These gentlemen fr ed themselves into a society called Union Franco Americaine de Fra. and held a banquet Nov. 6, 1875, 1-augurate the project. M. Barths design was enthusiastically appro-and a subscription for the erectio the statue begun. The City of subscribed \$2,000, and in five France had subscribed, chieff in si sums, the \$250,000 necessary for purpose. Another banquet was then held in the French Capital, at which an address to the people of the United States was adopted, recalling the alliance of France with this Nation in the cause of liberty during the Revo-Intionary War, and embodying senti-ments expressive of their hearty accord in the maintenance of democratic principles of government. Work on the colossal statue was promptly be-gun under the superintendence of its designer, who has witnessed its com-pletion. The United States Minister to France at that time, M. Morten, drove the first spike Oct 24 1 122 1

drove the first spike, Oct 24, 1891, riveting the first of the bolts which were to join the statue to the pedestel. Only the right arm, head, and shoulders were at that time ready, but all the plaster casts were completed, and steady work was being done with the bronze of which the statue is made. The hand and wrist holding the torch had already arrived in America in time to be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, and were afterward temporarily placed in Madison Square, New Meanwhile on this side of the Atlantic measures of co-operation with the generous French nation were taken. Jan. 2, 1877, a meeting of citizens of New York was held for the purpose of presenting the undertaking to the American people, to promote the legislation necessary for the reception and

inauguration of the statue, and to create financial means for creeting a suitable foundation and pedestal. Congress passed a resolution providing for the erection of the statue on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, and for its ing monuments properly so-called—maintenance in good order. More-dolmens, menhirs, columns and pyraover, its formal reception by dent of the United States of the government was securated, and Pres- some one colossal statue. Its concepident Grant thanked the ple for the gift by auto An address to the people try asking subscriptions and circulated, but fund in with provoking slown statue has seen dark days trembled in the balance.

ITS SITE.

Springing up from the wat New York Bay, near the center waters of harbor, and commanding unobg an arrows structed view out through to the ocean, Bedloe's Island is rection pecially favorable site for the effection of a beacon-light that shall a n and the N guide the mariner to a safe haven and symbolize to the emigrant when he first reaches our shores the idea of liberty reaches our shores the idea of which has been so larged y instruin bringing him hither. The is self is much larger than appear om the from the New York shore or fr lithographic pictures of statue land which have recently been cattered over the country. area of four or five acres, and will for the be a delightful breathing-place he won-city resident, and a Mecca to when it der-hunting country visitor, has received the last beautifying of the Pedestal Committee, an touches

ed to the Government, pedes The foundation on which the tal is to rest is a vast mass of and sand, and lime, minety-square at the base, sixty-se square at the top, and lifty-ten inches in height. It rests on a bed of gravel some twenty feet by surface. This huge mass of for all practical purposes a se lid block of granite represents the action outside of plans and design has thus far been done for the which has thus far been done for the tion of the statue. Upon this built the granito perfectal, bigh, and twenty feet squatop. The facing of the pedes Leetes Island (Jonn.) grant is rich parple it folor and of durance. The true will to this pedestry by heavy, passing from a through the page statue itself is recepwill be e at the te, which great eniron rods copper and iron tons. An elevascend from the

up through the statue to the head. whence the stairs will continue through the uplifted arm to the torch held in the hand. Upon the small balcony beneath the torch there is standing room for lifteen persons. The height of the entire affair is reckoned as follows: Height of base of foundation above high-water mark, 8 feet; height of foundation-mass, 53 feet; height of pedestal. TOTAL 329 FEET.

This raises the torch several feet above the pinnacle of Trinity church spire, the loftiest edifice in the city proper, and makes it nearly as high as the water-tower on the bluff near High Bridge, which is the highest point above the sea-level in the city. An incomparably beautiful view will be had of the harbor, the city, and the sur-counding country from the apex of the

Aside from its value as an earnest of rench good will, as an artistic tri-emph, and as an observatory, the statue will be useful as a lighthouse. A powerful electric light will illuminate the world by night from the torch, while a coronet of lights will be placed on the spurs of the diadem. It is calculated that these lights will be visible on a clear night at a distan c of eightyeight miles at sea. This will make the statue one of the most important lightiouses on the coast.

The outer wall of the fort, which covers about half of the island, and comes down nearly to the water's edge on the southern side of it, is to be left standng, and will make a very massive and effective frame for the statue, which will be placed in its centre. From the inner or parade wan of the fort a terrace will rise to the base of the pedestal-the space beneath the terrace being utilized for the machinery for the electric lights and the elevator.

THE SCULPTOR.

The distinguished French sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, by whose hands the reponses statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" has been shaped, was born at Colmar, in France, and is about 50 years of age.

As a pupil of the famous Ary Scheffer, his artistic ability was recognized in the bas-relief of "Francesca de Rim-ini," executed in 1852. His name was first brought into prominence, however, in the United States in 1872, when his well-known statue of Lafayette was forwarded as a gift from the people of France and placed in Union Square,

the bronze statues of "Peace," "The Young Vine Grower," and "Genius in the Grasp of Misery." He is also a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in his native country.

It was his wish that France should

present to the people of the United States a suitable gift commemorative of the traditional feeling of good will existing between the two Nations. He therefore volunteered his artistic services for the construction of an enormous figure representing "Liberty Enlightening the World," to be placed on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor, and he became so enthusiastic in carrying on the project that when subscriptions lagged he pledged his own private fortune to defray the running expenses of the work.

tain at Belford, which will be eighty

feet long and thirty feet high.
Gen. Charles P. Stone, formerly of
the United States army, has been engineer-in-chief of the undertaking, and Richard M. Hunt architect-in-chief.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

The conception of monumental work seems to be characteristic of a certain degree in the advancement in the civilization of nations. Without mentionthe Presi- mids-we generally discover in the behalf of history of all great nations mention of tion often mars the apogee of local aph letter. progress. The ancients erected many this counas written vinities. With them the omnipotence have come of a god often appeared to depend on ss, and the the magnitude of his image, which, whou its fate however, they always try to endow with all possible force and majesty. The most imposing figures we recognize as their most powerful and most venerated gods. In ancient Egypt the colossi formed an essential decoration of the grand temples and palaces. Besides its magnificent pyramids, its obelisks 100 feet in height, its gigantic tombs, its innumerable and enormous sphinxes, Egypt was covered with stat-ues fifty and sixty feet high, cut from single blocks of stone,

Herodotus mentions the colossus of Osiris, which was ninety-two feet high, At Memphis a few years ago there was exhumed the statue of Rameses which was forty-nine feet high. Ba fore the entrance to the palace of Luxor were seated four similar colossi forty feet high. Near Gournah can still be seen the fragments of a gigantic seated statue of Ramesis the Great, cut from a single red granite stone. The two colossi of Memnon measure more than sixty-two feet each, and with their pedestal weigh more than 1,436 tons. The four scated statues which decorate the facade of the great temple of Isamboul were sixty-one feet high.

The Greeks, also, erected many statnes to their divinities; they were most frequently of bronze or covered with

plates of gold and ivory.

The Minerva of Phidias was thirtymine feet high. In reality it was a wooden statue, supported on the inside by iron-work, and covered with

besten and sculptured sheets of gold kept down by accident or misfortune; and plates of ivory finely carved. This but for the average clever man there is was all put together with so much little prospect of brilliant success unwas all put together with so much nicety of handling that it was impossible to discover the joints. The celebrated Jupiter Olympus, by the same sculptor, was also of gold and ivory. The god was represented seated, and was forty-two feet high.

Deliver was all put together with so much less he have (or can porsuade the world he have (if you can porsuade the world he have the poster of doing some particular thing better than any one cise, or at any rate pre-eminently well.—Dr. Morell Mackenzie, in Fortnightly Review.

iron rods the statue Phidias made several other colossal sase. The Minervas, one of which, the Athena morning, and made so many alterations in his nanuscript that a page when sus of Rhodes, the work of Chares of pedestal Liurios, was creeted 300 years B. C.,

in honor of Apollo. To assure its sta-bility it was filled with large stones. Nevertheless it was overthrown by an earthquake.

Rome, especially under the Empire, erected many colossal bronze statues, most often representing Casars deified during their lifetime. That of Nero, by Zenodorous, was 110 feet high.

In Japan can be seen a bronze statue of the great Buddha, seated, which is fifty feet high. In China and India the greater part of the gigantic idols are of masonry or of wood roughly carved.

The "Cajuns."

Commissioner Harris, of Louisiana, showed several pieces of homespun cotton goods which he says were made by the "Cajuns." "Who are they?" I asked. The word, he replied is a corruption of Arcadians, and is applied to the descendants of those people whose settlement in Louisiana wil immortalized in Longfellow's "Evangeline." Then, turning to the mp, he showed me where the "Cajuns" live, and gave an account of their homes and their simplicity of life. In plain words he verified the words of Basil, the blacksmith, as to the beauty of the country and fertility of the soil and the ease in which they lived. They are almost like the "lilies of the field" their freedom from toil. In a little patch around their houses they cultivate what cotton they need for their wearing apparel and such vegetables as

When the spring rains cease they go out upon the prairie and examine the depressions, from one to five acres in extent, which are then ponds of water, and if found to be not more than eighteen inches deep they prepare to sow their rice. First they soak their seed their rice. thoroughly then scatter it broadcast over the pond from the backs of horses. The weight of the soaked rice causes it to sink, and they have no further care for their crop until the harvest time comes. Should a drought prevail in spring they then scatter the seed upon the dry ground. To prevent the birds of the air from devouring it, the "Cajun" looks out over the prairie where his herds are, and riding to the nearest he drives the cattle back and forth over the seed until it has been trodden into the soil.

New York City.

At the Centennial, where he was one of the French Commissioners. he was awarded a medal for the exhibition of the bronze statues of "Peace." "The Young Vine Grower," and "Genius in even to the wheels and axles. No iron is used in its construction. The oxen are not yoked, but the tongue is made fast to loops fastened to their horns. The sheaves are spread out upon the prairie and the grain is trampled out by the oxen, as it used to be when the edict went forth: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn.' The grain is swept together, sacked, carted home, and emptied into a bin. When any is needed for a meal the housewife takes a sufficiency, puts it into a wooden handmill of simple construction, rubs off the hulls in a few minutes, winnows it in a sieve, and soon has it cooking.

The commissioner showed on a map

expenses of the work.

Bartholdi has made his mark in Parisian art, and is at present engaged in the sculpture of a massive lion out of the solid rock in the side of a mountain at Belford, which will be eighty

The commissioner snowed on a map a place where, forsix miles, the chief flour, constant stirring being kept up; another washing in pure water carries as singular custom prevails. When the trees are blooming, a buyer, the "diego" (why so called no one seems to know) appears among them. After a week of conference, during which he and they have had repeated matches, a bargain is struck for the season's crop, one-half is paid down in eash and security given for the balance, and then the "Cajuns" enjoy their dolce far niente with from \$1,500 to \$2,000 in hand for every head of the family, and as much more secured for the fature. Basil, the blacksmith, did not err when he told Evangeline of the wealth of these teeming lowlands -New Haven Palladium.

Specialism in Medicine.

If specialists did not meet & distinct want they would soon be driven off the field. It is idle to inquire whether in this instance the demand created the supply, or vice versa; all that we are concerned with here is the fact that the public voice decisively approves of the existence of specialists. This is convincingly demonstrated as time goes on by the increasing confidence which is placed in their opinion and advice. A striking confirmation of this is afforded by the circumstance that when medical men have sickness in their own families they put prejudice aside and invoke the assistance of the despised specialist. In my own province it is my pleasure and my privilege to treat a large number of my professional brethren with whose personal ailments or those of their wives and children I am occupied during a con-siderable portion of each working day. Many other specialists are doubtless recipients of the like indisputable sincere form of compliment. The growing favor with which specialism is looked on by the public is also fully recognized by young physicians, and still more by successful general practitioners ambitious of emerging into the more rarefied atmosphere of consulting work. The press of competition is so fierce in the present over-crowded state of the medical profession that unless a man has some peculiar and decided advantage over the general run of his fellows he stands no chance of coming to the front. Something more is necessary nowadays for success in the highcourse, ultimately find its level, unless

PRACTICAL ART.

some Recent Achievements in That Line. Twenty miles is the distance penetrated by the improved fog-signals now in use. This power, it appears, is gained by two slotted cylinders, one fixed and the other revolving in it. The slots, as they pass one another, stop or cut off the passage of compressed air or steam, thus causing a series of vibrations, and, consequently, a mu-sical note, the pitch of which depends upon the speed of the revolving cylin-der. In order to vary this note it is Wood, except in rare cases, as the wooden horse of Troy, has hardly ever been employed in colossal statuary, save in the interiors of temples.

upon the speed of the revolving cylinder. In order to vary this note it is only necessary to control this velocity. The double-note horn is formed with a casing, within which are a fixed slotted cylinder and a revolving cylinder mov-ing upon a spindle. The slots are formed in each cylinder at opposite in-clined angles, so that the motive fluid impinging against a number of inclined planes causes the inner cylinder to revolve with great rapidity, carrying two disks. These are attached to the common spindle, and upon their peripheries are pressed levers, under action of small pistons operated by diaphragms, to the outer surface of which compressed air is admitted. One brake put on for a high note, both brakes for a low note. Large quantities of timber are now

creosoted at the West in a special manner, for railroad purposes, the effect being to increase the tenacity of the wood for holding spikes, etc., as well as its density and ability to resist mechanical wear. This is done by means of an apparatus consisting of a boilerplate cylinder, of a size adapted to the timber; this cylinder is of a strength sufficient to resist 300 pounds pressure per square inch, and has a track extending for its whole length along the bottom, the cylinder's ends being closed by strong iron doors, air and water tight. When timber has been run into the cylinder and the doors closed, steam at about 100 pounds pressure is ejected into the cylinder, the supply continuing as required by the nature and dryness of the wood; the steam is then shut off, and vacuum pumps worked as long as any liquids or vapors are obtained, the hot preserving liquid being now run into the cylinder from the reservoir until full. The force pumps are again operated until the interior pressure is some 100 pounds per inch, and kept thus until sufficient preservative fluid is forced into the pores of the wood; the force pumps are now shut off, and the creosote oil or other liquid contained in the cylinder is discharged in a suitable cistern, after which the doors at the ends of the cylinder are opened and the car carrying

the timber or ties run out. A great many napkins and other articles of usefulness are now made in Europe from the bark of the paper mulberry. The bark for these poses is first dried in the air for two or three days, then plunged for twentyfour hours in a current of fresh water, after which, with the aid of a particular kind of cord, the two species of fibres of which it is composed are sep-arated. The interior fibres are those from which fine paper is made; they are rolled into balls weighing about thirty-five pounds each, which are washed anew in running water, which they are allowed to soak a shorter time than previously, and are then dried; finally they are boiled in this they are a second time rolled into bails, and finally transformed into pulp, rice-water being mixed with it. The subsequent treatment of the pulp is identical with that of the ordinary manufacture of paper. "Leather paper" is obtained by the superposition of many sheets of the material previously steeped in "yonoko," pressed, and glaz d with "shellas."

The operation has been successfully accomplished by a German chemist of separating rags of cotton and wool mixed by subjecting them to the action of a jet of superheated steam. Under a pressure of five atmospheres the ool melts and sinks to the bottom of the receptacle, while cotton, linen, and other vegetable fibres stand, thus remaining suitable for paper manufac-ture. The liquid mud which contains the wool precipitated by this means is then desiccated; the residue, to which is given the name of azotine, is completely soluble in water, and is valua-ble on account of its nitrogen. The increased value of the pulp free from wool is sufficient to cover the cost of the process .- New York Sun.

His Confidence Was Shaken.

In the doorway of a Madison street cigar store a bright little pug dog sits all day on his haunches. He is chained to the cigar-lighter inside, not because the proprietor fears he might escape, but because they know the habits and practices of the gamins who frequent the neighborhood. Last evening a pleasant-looking young man en-tered the store and purchased a pack-age of cigarettes. He looked tired and his eyes were filled with a very vacant stare. It was evident to the most casual observer that the young man had been drinking. He carefully picked the tinfoil off the package of cigarettes and tried for some time to pick out one of them. Finally he tore one side of the package and tucked all but one of the lung-destroyers into his coat-tail pocket. This one he lit, and as he was lighting it he caught sight of the dog's chain. With uncertain gaze he followed it along until it reached the dog. Then he rubbed his eyes, looked again, and appeared pretty sure that there was a dog in the doorway. Still, he was not convinced. He glanced was not convinced. He glanced around cautiously, saw that no one was looking, and then he whistled soft-The dog did not respond and the young man turned pale. He whistled louder, still no response. Then he reached out his cane and cautiously poked the dog. His poke gave back a hollow metallic sound and his hat be gan to rise. He dropped his fresh cigarette, rushed out into the street, boarded an Ogden avenue car and said, "Shay, conduct'r, lemme off 't Wash-'nton' Home. I've got 'em again."-Chicago Heraid.

Horace Greeley.

"Well, well, here is a volume that is becoming quite rare these days," ex-claimed a book-worm in a second-hand book store the other day as his eye fell on a worn and musty tome. "What I Know About Farming." "Well every-body knows this is the book written by Horace Greeley way back in the '60's. Perhaps the rising generation may be excepted, as the book is now out of print and will be a curiosity in a half score years hence. At one time it was pretty extensively read. It is difficult to say, however, that much or any benefit was derived from its perusal. "Yes," retorted the party addressed, ·Horace was a great man in his time. It is not so very long since he has entered eternity, yet his name is now hardly ever mentioned. It was ever thus. Man's deeds, be they good or bad, they do not remain long fresh after the author is gone. Occasionally a flash of his wit is repeated, a line from his sayings is horrowed but it does his sayings is borrowed, but it does not induce posterity in the least in remembering, much less in reverencing his memory. During the forty odd years that Horace edited the Tribune every editorial, every farm article, every news item, every commercial paragraph, and every advertisement which appeared in the paper was credited to him by many of his readers and admirers. People forgot, or did not take the time to think, that it was a physical impossibility for the prolific and versatile Horace to write even half of the editorials that appeared, while his disquisitions on How to while his disquisitions on 'How to Plant Squashes,' How to Raise Cucumbers, or 'How to Destroy the Festive Beetle,' were not so very numerous. Greeley, when writing about agriculture, always gave the 'How' part much prominence. "You seem to be well posted on Horace," remarked the book-worm by

way of comment to the second gentleman. "Why, yes; I must confess that I know a great deal about the philosopher. Before and during the best part of the war I labored at the case at the Tribune office, and on several occa-sions 'set up' his copy. If you have the time I can relate an incident about old Horace that has never been printed. It was just previous to the war and when Horace was an amateur farmer that the event I am about to reate occurred. One day a letter came to the office bearing the following cab-alistic letters: H. G. N. Y. This is all that was on the envelope except the postmark, which showed that the letter ome from Lawrence, Kan. I call it a letter, but it was not a letter, for on opening the envelope not a scrap of paper was found inside, only a crum-pled \$1 note from some Ohio bank. In those days letters were sometimes not prepaid, and this was not; consequently a due-bill was attached to the missive showing that the sum of 3 cents was to be collected. Mr. Greeley promptly paid the 3 cents. Who could be the sender. It puzzled the philoso-pher just a little only. 'Such doings can only be placed to the credit of Bill Reynolds,' mused Mr. Greeley. 'Bill always had idiosyncracies, and when he had a truck farm out in Orange county would call, and not finding me sanctum would place a dollar bill for his subscription under a paper weight on my desk and leave. Bill told me he was going out west to try his luck.'

"The paper was mailed to William away the last impurities, and the fibres are next pounded with hammers of Reynolds, Lawrence, Kan., according to Mr. G.'s direction, and upon investiwood for about twenty minutes; after gation it was found that Greeley's surmise was correct. Bill Reynolds was the right party. In those good old times we did not have so many railroads per fast-mail trains and the like but a man could mail a letter without a stamp and put only four letters on the envelope and it would reach its destination. Try this experiment now and your letter will go direct to the dead-letter office. Too much red tape," sighed the typo as he reached for a volume on the high shelf bearing the title: "Is Life Worth Living For?"-St. Louis Republican.

A Kissing Hero

When Gen. Sherman was in Edvardsville, Ill., the other day, several little circumstances occurred which were not down on the bills and would not be mentioned were it not for the fact that the young ladies recently visited by the osculatory hero have been heralded far and near as making such favorable impressions upon the general as to render irresistible the impulse to kiss them. The young ladies of Edwardsville are just as attractive as those of any other city, and the general, with his experience, was quick to note this fact. After the G. A. R. exercises, the other night, the stage of the opera-house was invaded by a bevy of oung ladies, who were to rehearse a cantata. The gray-bearded veteran struggled manfully to maintain his hard-earned reputation of kissing each pretty girl he meets, but found himself busy kissing every lady introduced, as there were no exceptions to the general's rule, including only pretty girls. His well-known penchant had preceded him, and one young lady er," but before she knew it the wily veteran grasped both her hands and planted squarely on her mouth a kiss, unlike the Henry V. kiss in that it was not lingering in its character, but sounded like a plank had cracked. The affair was evidently relished by all but the young gentlemen who witnessed, but were not allowed to participate, and regretted that they had not come into the world early enough to have won fame and become veterans in the late unpleasantness. - Louisville Com-

Some peat moss which was recently exhumed near Dumfries, Scotland, was ound to contain seeds of plants dating from prehistoric times. They were planted and at once began to germinate acter a sleep of ages.

The sea otter catch of Alaska is worth more than balf that of all other furs put together (the fur seals being ded), after that the others coming in their order of value of catch, being marten (sable), black fox, beaver, red fox, cross fox, land otter, blue fox, mink, lynx, white fox, brown boar, muskrat, black bear and wolf. GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

Facts of Interest, Gathered from Various Quarters

Yellow fever is reported in New York. -The Grant monument fund has not yet reached \$50,000.

-A genuine Voodoe doctor has been liscovered near Atlanta, Ga. -The treaty of Tien Tsin is a dead letter. The Chinese refuse to leave

Tonquin. -'the recent strike of the street-car drivers in Memphis was ended by a

compromise. —Elias Daly, the Greenbacker, has announced himself as a candidate for Governor of Iowa.

Wales have started for Norway on one of the royal yachts.

-The youngest son of Gen. Fitzhugh ce, of Virginia, died at Evergreen, Fairfax county, last week. -Germany has formally proclaimed

her seizure of the Caroline Islands, formerly claimed by Spain. -Trouble is brewing between Spain

and Germany relative to the occupation of the Caroline Islands. -Nine monuments to Grant will be rected in this country unless some of

he present projects fail. -It is said that Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller in St. Louis, is the son of an English schoolmaster.

-The Rev. Dr. Farrar, Archdeacon of Westminster Abbey, will sail for the United States in a couple of weeks. —Gen. Goode Bryan, a graduate of West Point and a hero of the Mexican and the late war, died in Augusta —At a reunion of Company E. O.

with the reporters about Preller, sayng he killed him accidentally, or he

revolt in that country against Turks ish rule. -Minett Mirrell, a prominent resi-

week in London; the supposed cause being losses in land speculation. -Daniel Leroy, a member of a well known Knickerbocker family of New

York, died last week. His sister was he wife of Daniel Webster. The most valuable present received by Princess Beatrice was a tea and coffee service of solid gold, richly chased, which was sent by the Empress

Eugénie. -Daniel McCain, an old colored earty dinner.

-The British ship Haddingtonshire, from Astoria, Oregon, for Liverpool with a cargo of flour and salmon, went ashore off Point Reyes, Cal., last week. Eighteen lives were lost.

intention of invoking the Almighty to grant a cessation of the smallpox epidemic prevailing there.

Amos Garland were cleaning out a well in Union county, N. C., last Tuesfrom which the former died. The that one hundred and I

eight convicts escaped last week from

morning in the Bell Telephone Company's works in Montreal, causing damage estimated at \$80,000, against which there is full insurance. -The completion of the railroad

rom Pemberton's Ferry to Lakeland, Fla., is the last link in the all-rail route to Tampa, and extends the fast mail system to Havana by steamer. -The Mississippi Democratic Con-

vention last week nominated Governor Lowery for re-election, and a full State ticket. President Cleveland's administration was warmly endorsed. -The spinning, drawing and combing department of Richard Williamson and Co.'s worsted mills at Camden,

N. J., was burned last week. The loss

s estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000. -The grain warehouse of O. Wells, and also the residences of Edward Dwyer, of Washington, La., and

-Two ladies and two children of a Columbia county, Fla., family died not be delivered until December. rom eating poisoned watermelons. A planter, annoyed at repeated depreda-

-An unskillful physician set the oreken arm of a lad named Davie Block, who was thrown from a horse near Marshall, Ill., but it was done so badly that the bone protruded, mortification set in and after great suffering the child died. The butcher has been warned to leave the country.

-Pleuro-pneumonia is prevailing to an alarming extent among the fine stock of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. Money is being raised to buy as reported. Mrs. Grant is to receive up the infected cattle and have them seventy-five per cent. of the profit on silled, as experience has shown that that is the only way to stamp out the

—A photographer at Louisville, Ky., on Monday, discovered a blue-eyed colored girl, with kinky hair and coal black complexion. She is believed to be the only one now in existence. Some years ago a blue-eyed colored boy lived at Cuipeper Courthouse, Va., but he is now dead.

-During a negro church picnic at Silver Springs, Florida, two colored women quarreled about their lovers, stripped to the waist, fought and scratched until exhausted, when their lovers had a set-to with razors and slashed each other fearfully. The women threaten to try razors wher The P they get well.

THE NEWS OF THE STATE.

ne of the Latest Sayings and Doings in

South Carolina -There is an ox in Spartanburg nearly fifty years old. -John Wadsworth, of Chesterfield

-The Anderson County Normal Institute has been unusually successfui. -The Charleston custom house is to

county, aged 94, died on the 4th inst.

be turned over to Mr. Jervey Septem-

-Lexington expects the best crops of corn, peas, potatoes, etc., this year, which she has ever grown.

-R. P. Davis, of Lancaster, had a fine cow choked to death last week by -Queen Victoria and the Prince of getting an apple in her throat.

—The preparations for the annual bail of the South Carolina Club, to be held in Columbia during Fair week, have already begun. -An honest colored woman picked

up a sum of money in Greenville and promptly turned it over to her employer to be advertised. -The Rev. Gilbert A. Ottman, of

Utica, N. Y., has accepted a call to the rectorship of the Episcopal churches of Yorkville and Lancaster. A white oak tree recently cut on Pacolet River in the Piedmont section measured 64 feet through. It is esti-mated that it will make upwards of

10,000 shingles. -Dr. W. E. Wright, of Greenville, was severely stung on the hand by a large black spider, but was relieved

west Point and a hero of the Mexican and the late war, died in Augusta, Ga., last week.

—Maxwell is your good and in the 13th, it was found that there are -Maxwell is very cool and jokes only forty out of one hundred and eighty members left.

—Russian agents are reported as intriguing in Macedonia to bring about a revolt in that country against the country against th -William Robbs was crushed to the animal backed. -The jail in Sumter was fired last

—Minett Mirrell, a prominent resident of Lynn, Mass., suicided last week in London; the supposed cause flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done. —James Anderson, an old colored man, was poisoned by eating water-melon impregnated with strychnine,

obtained from a neighbor's patch in Aiken. He will recover. -The annual reunion of the survivors of the Twelfth Regiment has been postponed from Thursday the 20th inst., to Thursday, September 24th. It

will be held at Yorkville. man, living just across the North Caro-lina line from Lancaster, dropped dead on Sunday last, just after eating a part of Rose's stable in Greenville, on Wednesday afternoon, and was drown

with a cargo of flour and salmon, went shore off Point Reyes, Cal., last week. Eighteen lives were lost.

—Grand High Mass was celebrated in Montreal last Wednesday with the protection of involving the Almistic to contrare led them and excepted. outgeneraled them and escaped. -Mr. E. M. Keaton, of Abbeville,

has invented an attachment for sewing -While Messrs. Charles Carr and machines which will prove of immos Garland were cleaning out a mense advantage. By winding up a well in Union county, N. C., last Tues-day, they were overcome by foul gas, machine can be run all day without the slightest exertion on the part of the -The United States grand jury at

county, N. C., is baseless.

—A fire broke out on Thursday

—An Conted States grand jury at Greenville returned true bills against J. J. Cooley and A. J. Surratt, the citizens of Williamston accused of making and uttering counterfeit coins. Their case will be for trial this week, and will be the most important and interesting one, of the term.

-The statement that Daly, charged with the killing of Matilda McKnight, in Charleston, was remanded for trial, was erroneous. Both Daly and his alleged accomplice, Divine, a colored man, were discharged by the Trial Justice, on the ground that no primafacie case was made out against either of them.

GENERAL GRANT'S BOOK.

The First Edition of the General's Memoirs to Reach 200,000 Copies.

The first edition of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant is 150,000 copies. The publishers say they may add 50,-000 copies to it. A second edition is T. already made necessary by the large number of subscriptions received. The presses will be set to work upon E. O. Aldrich, at Sherman, Texas, it just as soon as the first edition is were burned on Wednesday. The completed, which will be in about completed, which will be in about total loss amounted to \$60,000 and the insurance to \$40,000. first volume of the first edition will second volume will be ready in March. Orders for the book have been coming ions on his patch, poisoned some of in very steadily at the average of five he fruit and forgot to tell his partner, thousand a day. The South is doing the fruit and forgot to tell his partner, thousand a day. The South is doing the fruit and forgot to tell his partner, who sent one of the poisoned melons its share of ordering. Already 300,000 sets of two volumes have been ordered. This does not include foreign orders.

The book will be translated into French, German, Spanish and Italian, The entire manuscript for both volumes was in the publishers' nands on Friday before General Grant died. Mr. Webster took the galley proofs of the last fifty pages to Mount McGregor on that day and showed them to the General. The manuscript brings the story down to the end of the war and not to the day of the General's death, the book in America and eighty-five per cent, on that abroad.

-Kelly Bonnell, the well known billiardist, died in Atlanta sever ago and a queer incident occonnection with his des years ago, when he was mother missed a needle. said that it had entere body and would come An hour before his death of an itching sensat!